

## UNI

UNINFORMED. *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Of nuptial fancy, and marriage rites. *Milton's P. Leg.*  
 No uninformed minds can represent virtue so noble to us,  
 that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimous; not envenomed.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and  
 certainties, this stratagem would be as unskillful, as it is  
 ingenious. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that para-  
 dise had, the same must be found within that supposed un-  
 inhabitable burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain  
 All the collected treasures of the main;  
 The earth had fill'd o'erwhelm'd with water flood,  
 To man an uninhabitable flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHABITABLENESS. *n. f.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the uninhabitable-  
 ness of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of  
 the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHABITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now uninhabited. *Sandys.*  
 Uninhabited, until'd, unfown  
 It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

UNINHABITABLE. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

I cast anchor on the lee-side of the island, which seemed  
 to be uninhabited. *Gulliver's Travels.*

UNINJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unfin'd heaps  
 Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den;  
 And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope  
 Danger will let a helpless maiden pass,  
 Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness  
 Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:  
 Untouch'd thy tomb, uninjur'd be thy dust,  
 As thy own fame among the future just. *Prior.*

UNINSCRIBED. *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;  
 Obscure the place, and uninscrib'd the stone.  
 Oh fact accurit! *Pope.*

UNINSTRUMENTED. *adj.* Not having received any supernatural in-

struction or illumination.  
 Thus all the truths that men, uninspired, are enlightened  
 with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,  
 And yet not wholly uninspir'd the fings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRUCTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,  
 And uninsstructed how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans,  
 and others uninstructed in the arts and management of more  
 skilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts  
 where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these  
 parts, several poor, uninstructed persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us, who profess themselves  
 Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant  
 and uninstructed christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wis-  
 dom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience  
 uninstruative. *Addison.*

UNINTELLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not hav-

ing any consciousness.  
 We will give you deepy drinks, that your senses may be  
 unintelligent of our insufficiency. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the  
 philosophical enquirer, than the unintelligent vulgar. *Glauville.*

This conclusion, if men allow'd of, they would not de-  
 stroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let  
 them be so; what will your drivelling, unintelligent, untract-  
 able changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd  
 An author unintelligent and blind;  
 When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

UNINTELLIGIBILITY. *n. f.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the unintelligibility of this union and motion. *Glauville.*

If we have truly proved the unintelligibility of it in all other  
 ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Barnet.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE. *adj.* [unintelligible, Fr.] Not such as can

be understood.  
 The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as un-  
 intelligible in his time, as the English and French of the same  
 period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis  
 These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;  
 For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,  
 On the learn'd unintelligible prize! *Dryden.*

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This notion must be despised as harmless, unintelligible en-

thusiasm. *Locke.*  
 UNINTELLIGIBLE. *adv.* In a manner not to be under-

stood.  
 Sound is not unintelligible explained by a vibrating motion  
 communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specific differences in nature, without refer-  
 ence to general ideas, is to talk unintelligibly. *Locke.*

UNINTENTIONAL. *adj.* Not designed; happening without de-

sign.  
 Besides the unintentional deficiencies of my style, I have  
 purposely transgressed the laws of oratory in making my pe-  
 riods over-long. *Locke.*

UNINTERESTED. *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always uninterested,  
 though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMPTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly con-  
 tinued and uninterupted, as that motion of the first moveable  
 partly interupted and interrupted. *Locke.*

UNINTERMPTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

Unintermpt'd with fictitious fantasies, *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNINTERMPTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast  
 With unmixt joy, uninterupted rest. *Resonance.*

UNINTERMPTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of  
 religion, maintain uninterupted union and correspondence,  
 that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*

The hills rise intently, and leave the eye a vast, uninter-  
 rupted prospect. *Addison.*

UNINTERRUPTED. *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding  
 lay by the object, but all the thoughts of the mind, and  
 powers of the body are uninteruptedly employ'd. *Locke.*

UNINTERRUPTED. *adv.* Without interruption.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have at-  
 tempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and un-  
 intrenched. *Locke.*

UNINVESTIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being un-  
 investigable by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the un-  
 limited extent of the creator's skill. *Locke.*

UNINVESTIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,  
 Come uninvited. *Locke.*

UNINVESTIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

Disjoined; separated.  
 I hear the sound of words; their sense the air  
 Dissolves unjoined ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agonist.*

UNINVESTIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

They are all three immoveable or unjoined, of the thick-  
 ness of a little pin. *Locke.*

UNION. *n. f.* [unio, Lat.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them  
 one.  
 Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,  
 And gladly of our union hear thee speak,  
 One heart, one soul in both! *Milton's Par. Leg.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.  
 The experience of those profitable emanations from God,  
 most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when  
 we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its  
 own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an  
 union with God. *Taylor's Rules of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.  
 The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;  
 And in the cup an union shall he throw,  
 Richer than that which four successive kings  
 In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches  
 in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the parson,  
 and incumbent. And this is properly called an union: but  
 there are two other sorts, as when one church is made sub-  
 ject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both,  
 and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching union  
 in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37. Hen.  
 VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches,  
 whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the  
 king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile  
 distant from the other. Union in this signification is perni-  
 cious, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that  
 is, perpetual, whose ever is incumbent. *Locke.*

UNIPAROUS. *adj.* [unus and pario, Lat.] Bringing one at a

birth.  
 Others make good the paucity of their breed with the du-  
 ration of their days, whereof there want not examples in  
 animals uniparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

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UNISON. *adj.* [unus and sonus, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice  
 Choral, or unison. *Milton's Par. Leg. b. vii.*

UNISON. *n. f.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.  
 When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from  
 which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner  
 move it, as in musical strings tuned unisons. *Glauville.*

2. A single unvaried note.  
 Loft was the nation's sense, nor could be found,  
 While a long, solemn unison went round. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

UNITE. *n. f.* [unus, unitus, Lat.] One; the least number;

or the root of numbers.  
 If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attrac-  
 tion, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an unit,  
 that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide  
 through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*  
 To unite, *v. a.* [unite, Lat.]

1. To join two or more into one.  
 The force which went in two to be dispersed,  
 In one alone right hand he now unites. *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths  
 Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,  
 Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,  
 Your works unite, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for uniting both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*  
 To make to agree.

The king propos'd nothing more than to unite his king-  
 dom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.  
 The peritonaeum, which is a dry body, may be united  
 with the muculous flesh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.  
 In the lawful name of marrying,  
 To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*

Let the ground of the picture be well united with colours  
 of a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To join in interest.  
 Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou united. *Genesis.*

TO UNITE. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.  
 If you will now unite in your complaints,  
 And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
 Cannot stand under them. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.  
 To grow into one.

UNITE. *adv.* With union; so as to join.  
 The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be  
 much painted, and unitedly on their lower parts; but boldly  
 touch'd above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

UNITE. *n. f.* The person or thing that unites.  
 Suppose an unite of a middle constitution, that should par-  
 take of some of the qualities of both. *Glauville's Sept.*

UNITE. *n. f.* [unio, Fr. from unite.] The act or power  
 of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but  
 little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the union,  
 hope not to cure a wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

UNITIVE. *adj.* [from unite.] Having the power of unit-  
 ing.

That can be nothing else but the unitive way of reli-  
 gion, which consists of the contemplation and love of  
 God. *Norris.*

UNITE. *n. f.* [unitas, Lat.]

1. The state of being one.  
 Those hereticks introduced a plurality of Gods; and so  
 made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that  
 should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another,  
 although they generate, they increase not; and must not be  
 said to multiply, who do not transcend an unity. *Brown.*

Man is to beget  
 Like of his like; his image multiply'd;  
 In unity defective; which requires  
 Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Par. Leg.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the  
 understanding the idea of unity. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.  
 That which you hear, you'll swear  
 You see, there is such unity in the proofs. *Shakespeare.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote unity among our-  
 selves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.  
 To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that  
 there be amongst them an unity, as well in ceremonies as in  
 doctrine. *Hobbes, b. iv.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the  
 story, and propriety of representation is preserved.  
 The unities of time, place, and action, are exactly ob-  
 served. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*

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Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the unities  
 of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood,  
 there is still something more essential, that elevates and alto-  
 nifies the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by se-  
 veral titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one  
 upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This  
 is an unity of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished;  
 by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my  
 rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent  
 to none. *Cowell.*

UNJUST. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes unjustly'd disgrace the loaded file,  
 And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVERSAL. *adj.* [universalis, Lat.]

1. General; extending to all.  
 All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen't, the woe  
 had been universal. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*

Appetite, an universal wolf,  
 So doubly seconded with will and power,  
 Must make perforce an universal prey,  
 And last eat up itself. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a  
 particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is universal, as  
 designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking  
 for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

2. Total; whole.  
 From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,  
 This universal frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.  
 From things particular  
 She doth abstract the universal kinds. *Davies.*

An universal was the object of imagination, and there was  
 no such thing in reality. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

UNIVERSAL. *n. f.* The whole; the general system of the uni-

verse. Not in use.  
 To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance  
 into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the universal had  
 been paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and  
 reason of the universal. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSAL. *n. f.* [universality, school Lat.] Not parti-

cularity; generality; extension to the whole.  
 This catalogue of sins, is but of sin under a limitation; an  
 universality of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of  
 direct and personal commission. *South's Sermons.*

The universality of the deluge I insist upon: and that ma-  
 rine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral uni-  
 versality, nor always from a physical one; though it may be  
 always inferred from an universality that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

UNIVERSALLY. *adv.* [from universal.] Throughout the whole;

without exception.  
 Those offences which are branches of supernatural laws,  
 violate in general that principle of reason which willett uni-  
 versally to fly from evil. *Hobbes.*

There he best beheld, where universally admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with usury  
 of his own, in coin as good, and as universally valuable. *Dryd.*

This institution of charity-schools universally prevailed. *Addison.*

UNIVERSE. *n. f.* [univers, Fr. universum, Lat.] The general

system of things.  
 Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,  
 Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakespeare.*

God here fums up all into man; the whole into a part;  
 the universe into an individual. *South's Sermons.*

Father of heav'n!  
 Whose word call'd out this universe to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVERSITY. *n. f.* [universitas, Lat.] A school, where all

the arts and faculties are taught and studied.  
 While I play the good husband at home, my son and ser-  
 vants spend all at the university. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

The universities, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many  
 excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNIVOCAL. *adj.* [univocus, Lat.]

1. Having one meaning.  
 Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one  
 sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or  
 more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.  
 This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspon-  
 dent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal  
 effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from univocal.]

1. In one term; in one sense.  
 How is sin univocally distinguished into venial and mortal,  
 if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any  
 thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resem-  
 blance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine na-  
 ture. *29 R.*